

MITSUBISHI (AV COMMON)
M5218AL/P/FP

DUAL LOW-NOISE OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS (DUAL POWER SUPPLY TYPE)

DESCRIPTION

The M5218 are semiconductor integrated circuits designed for a low noise preamplifier in audio equipment and a general-purpose operational amplifier in other electronic equipment. Two low noise operational amplifier circuits displaying internal phase-compensated high gain and low distortion are contained in an 8-pin SIP, DIP or FP for application over a wide range as a general-purpose dual amplifier in general electronic equipment.

The devices have virtually the same characteristics as the 4557, 4558, 4559 and 741 operational amplifiers.

The units can also be used as a single power supply type and amplifier in portable equipment. It is also suitable as a headphone amplifier because of its high load current.

FEATURES

- High gain, low distortion
..... $G_{VO}=110\text{dB}$, $\text{THE}=0.0015\%$ (typ.)
- High slew rate, high f_T
..... $\text{SR}=3.0\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$, $f_T=7\text{MHz}$ (typ.)
- Low noise($R_S=1\text{k}\Omega$) FLAT $V_{NI}=2\mu\text{Vrms}$ (typ.)
RIAA $V_{NI}=1\mu\text{Vrms}$ (typ.)
- Operation with low supply voltage
..... $V_{CC}\geq 4\text{V}(\pm 2\text{V})$
- High load current, high power dissipation
..... $I_{LP}=\pm 50\text{mA}$, $P_d=800\text{mW}$ (SIP)
 $P_d=625\text{mW}$ (DIP), $P_d=440\text{mW}$ (FP)

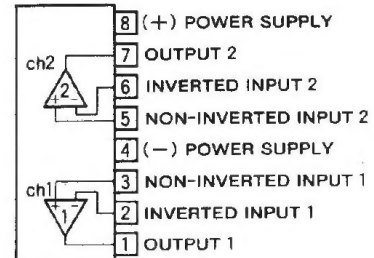
APPLICATION

General-purpose amplifier in stereo equipment, tape decks, and radio stereo cassette recorders; active filters, servo amplifiers, operational circuits in other general electronic equipment.

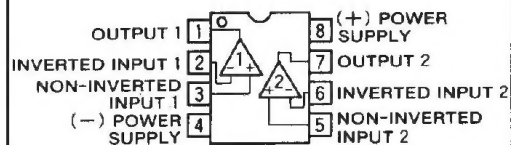
RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

Supply voltage range $\pm 2\sim\pm 16\text{V}$
Rated supply voltage $\pm 15\text{V}$

PIN CONFIGURATION (TOP VIEW)

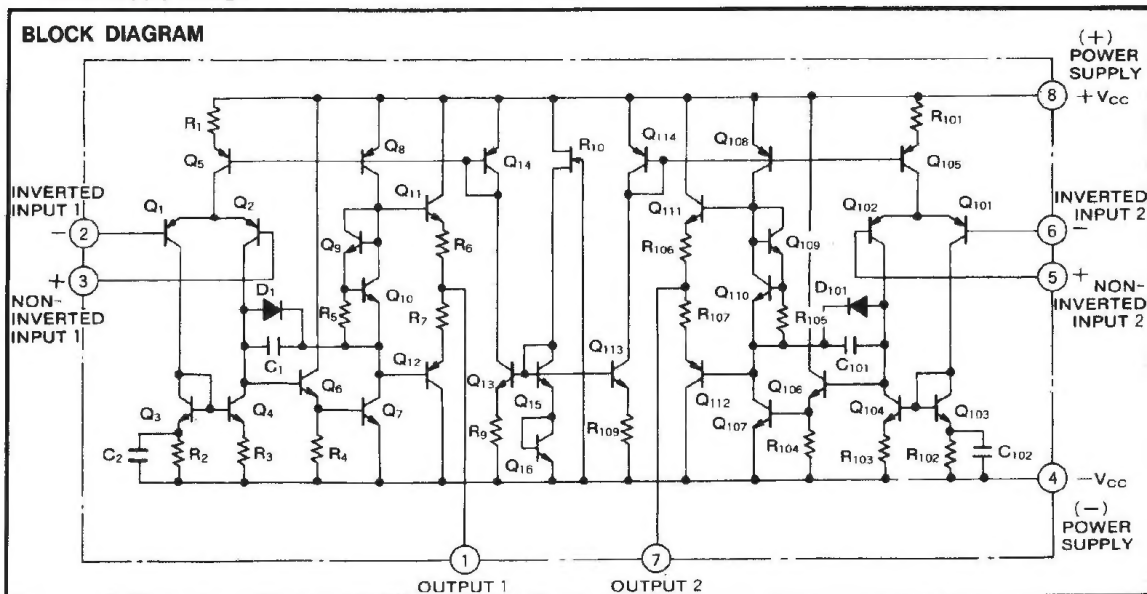


Outline 8P5 (AL)



Outline 8P4 (AP)
8P2S-A (AFP)

BLOCK DIAGRAM



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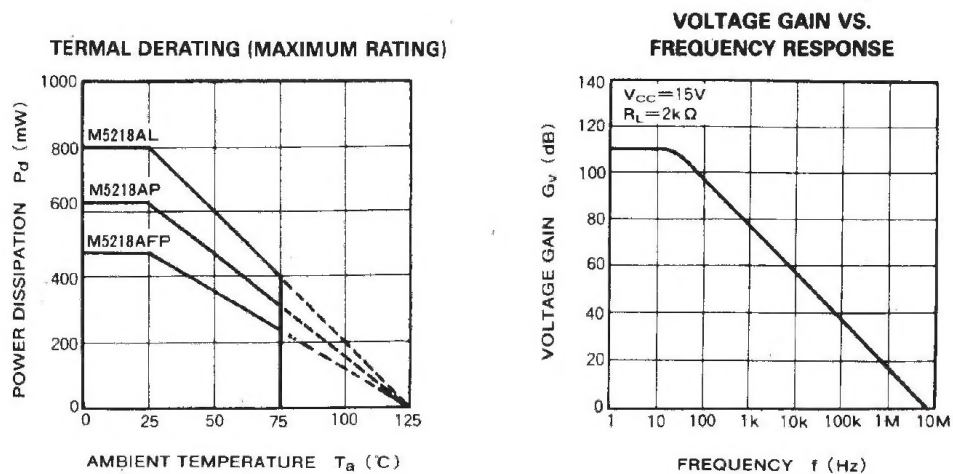
ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS ($T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise noted)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
V_{CC}	Supply voltage		± 18	V
I_{LP}	Load current		± 50	mA
V_{Id}	Differential input voltage		± 30	V
V_{iC}	Common input voltage		± 15	V
P_d	Power dissipation		800(SIP)/625(DIP)/440(FP)	mW
K_θ	Thermal dirating	$T_a \geq 25^\circ\text{C}$	8(SIP)/6.25(DIP)/4.4(FP)	mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$
T_{opr}	Ambient temperature		$-20 \sim +75$	$^\circ\text{C}$
T_{stg}	Storage temperature		$-55 \sim +125$	$^\circ\text{C}$

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CC}=\pm 15\text{V}$)

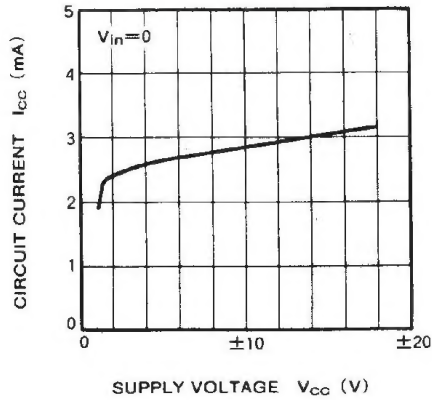
Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Limits			Unit
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
I_{CC}	Circuit current	$V_{In}=0$		3.0	6.0	mA
V_{IO}	Input offset voltage	$R_S \leq 10\text{k}\Omega$		0.5	6.0	mV
I_{IO}	Input offset current			5	200	nA
I_{IB}	Input bias current				500	nA
R_{in}	Input resistance		0.3	5		M Ω
G_{VO}	Open loop voltage gain	$R_L \geq 2\text{k}\Omega$, $V_O = \pm 10\text{V}$	86	110		dB
V_{OM}	Maximum output voltage	$R_L \geq 10\text{k}\Omega$	± 12	± 14		V
		$R_L \geq 2\text{k}\Omega$	± 10	± 13		
V_{CM}	Common input voltage range		± 12	± 14		V
CMRR	Common mode rejection ratio	$R_S \leq 10\text{k}\Omega$	70	90		dB
SVRR	Sypply voltage	$R_S \leq 10\text{k}\Omega$		30	150	$\mu\text{V/V}$
P_d	Power dissipation			90	180	mW
SR	Slew rate	$G_V=0\text{dB}$, $R_L=2\text{k}\Omega$		3.0		V/ μs
f_T	Gain bandwidth product			7		MHz
V_{NI}	Input referred noise voltage	$R_S=1\text{k}\Omega$, BW:10Hz \sim 30kHz		2.0		μVrms

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

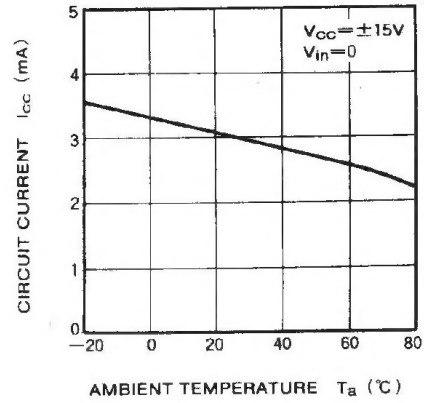


DUAL LOW-NOISE OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS (DUAL POWER SUPPLY TYPE)

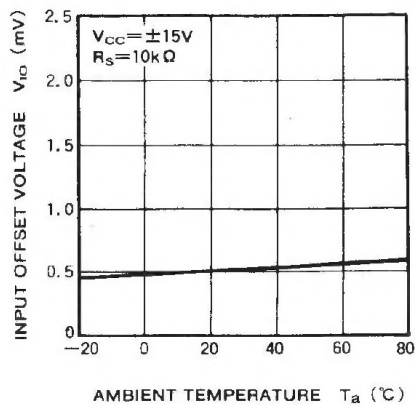
CIRCUIT CURRENT VS.
SUPPLY VOLTAGE



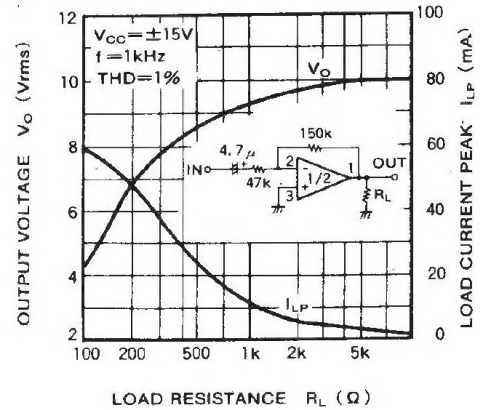
CIRCUIT CURRENT VS.
AMBIENT TEMPERATURE



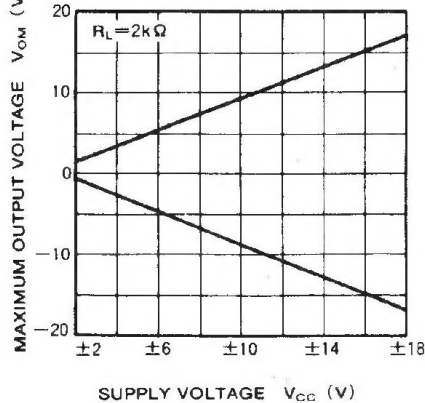
INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE VS.
AMBIENT TEMPERATURE



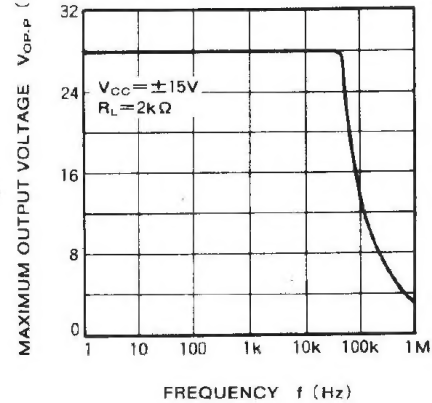
OUTPUT VOLTAGE / LOAD CURRENT
PEAK VS. LOAD RESISTANCE



MAXIMUM OUTPUT VOLTAGE
VS. SUPPLY VOLTAGE



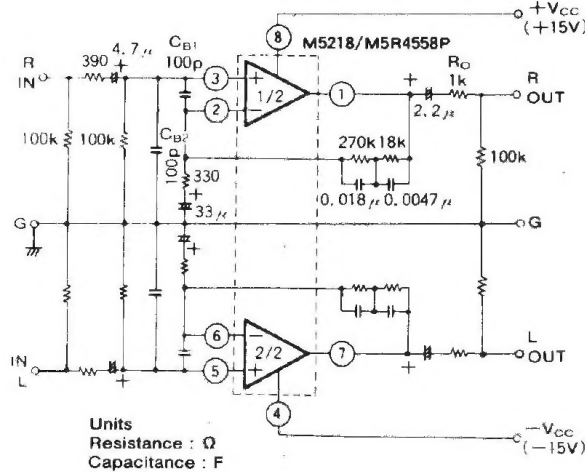
MAXIMUM OUTPUT VOLTAGE
VS. FREQUENCY RESPONSE



DUAL LOW-NOISE OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS (DUAL POWER SUPPLY TYPE)

APPLICATION EXAMPLES

(1) Stereo Equalizer amplifier circuit

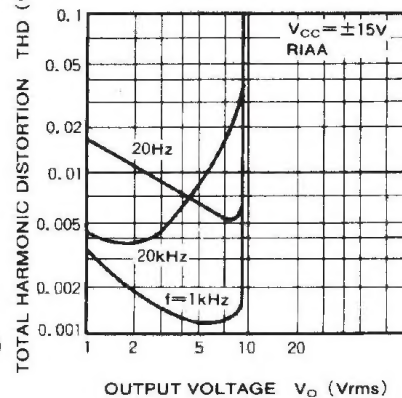


Left channel circuit constants are identical to those of right channel.
 C_{B1} , C_{B2} : Capacitors for buzz prevention, use if required.
 R_O : Resistor used to prevent parasitic oscillation for capacitive loads and current limiting with shorted and other abnormal load conditions.

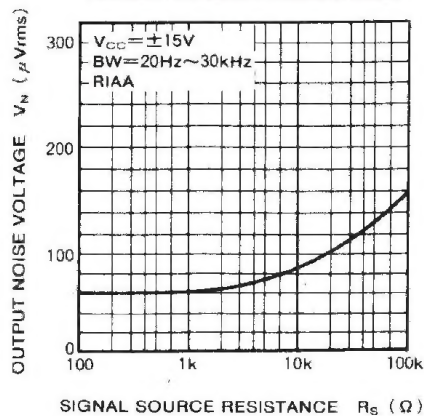
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($V_{CC} = \pm 15V$, RIAA)

- $G_V = 35.6dB$ ($f = 1kHz$)
- $V_{NI} = 1\mu V_{rms}$ ($R_S = 1k\Omega$, $BW = 20Hz \sim 30kHz$)
- Signal-to-noise = 72.5dB (IHF-A network, shorted input, 2.5mVrms input sensitivity)
- THD = 0.0015% ($f = 1kHz$, $V_O = 3V_{rms}$)

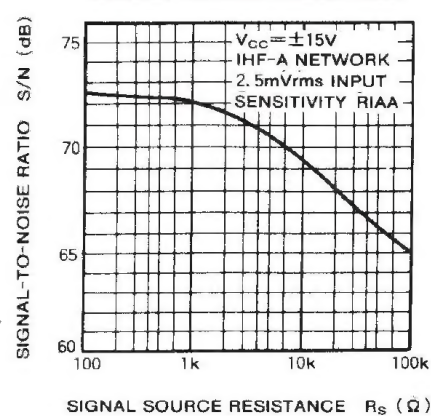
TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION VS. OUTPUT VOLTAGE



OUTPUT NOISE VOLTAGE VS. SIGNAL SOURCE RESISTANCE

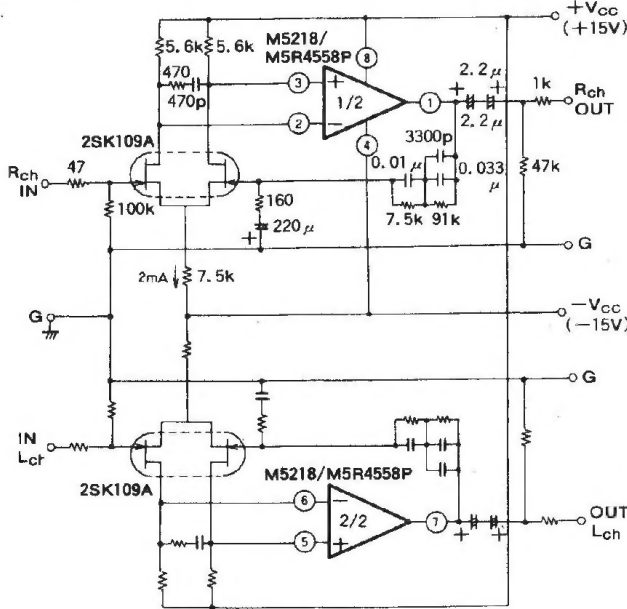


SIGNAL-TO-NOISE RATIO VS. SIGNAL SOURCE RESISTANCE



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(2) High S / N stereo DC ICL equalizer

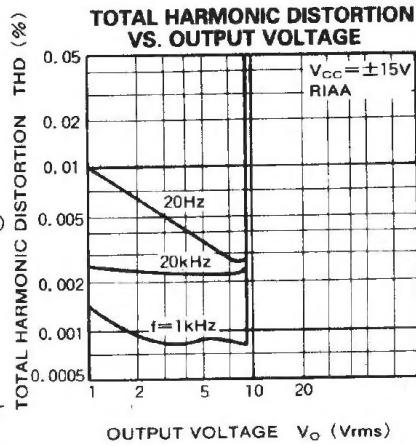


Left channel circuit constants are identical to those of right channel.

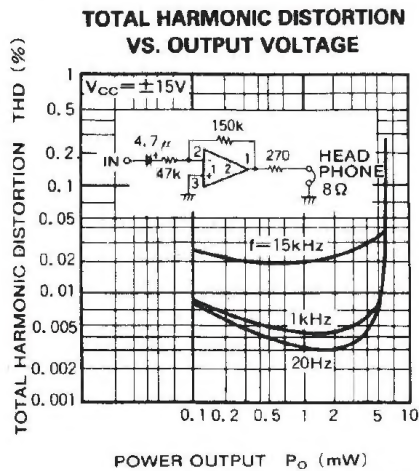
Units Resistance : Ω
Capacitance : F

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($V_{CC} = \pm 15V$, RIAA)

- Signal-to-noise = 72.5dB (IHF-A network, shorted input, 2.5mVrms input sensitivity)
- $V_{NI} = 0.77 \mu V_{rms}$ ($R_s = 5.1k\Omega$, $BW = 5Hz \sim 100kHz$)
- $G_v = 35.6dB$ ($f = 1kHz$)



(3) Headphone amplifier



**(Output resistance R_O is made the parameter)
POWER OUTPUT / POWER DISSIPATION VS. SUPPLY VOLTAGE**

